

# THE U.F.A.

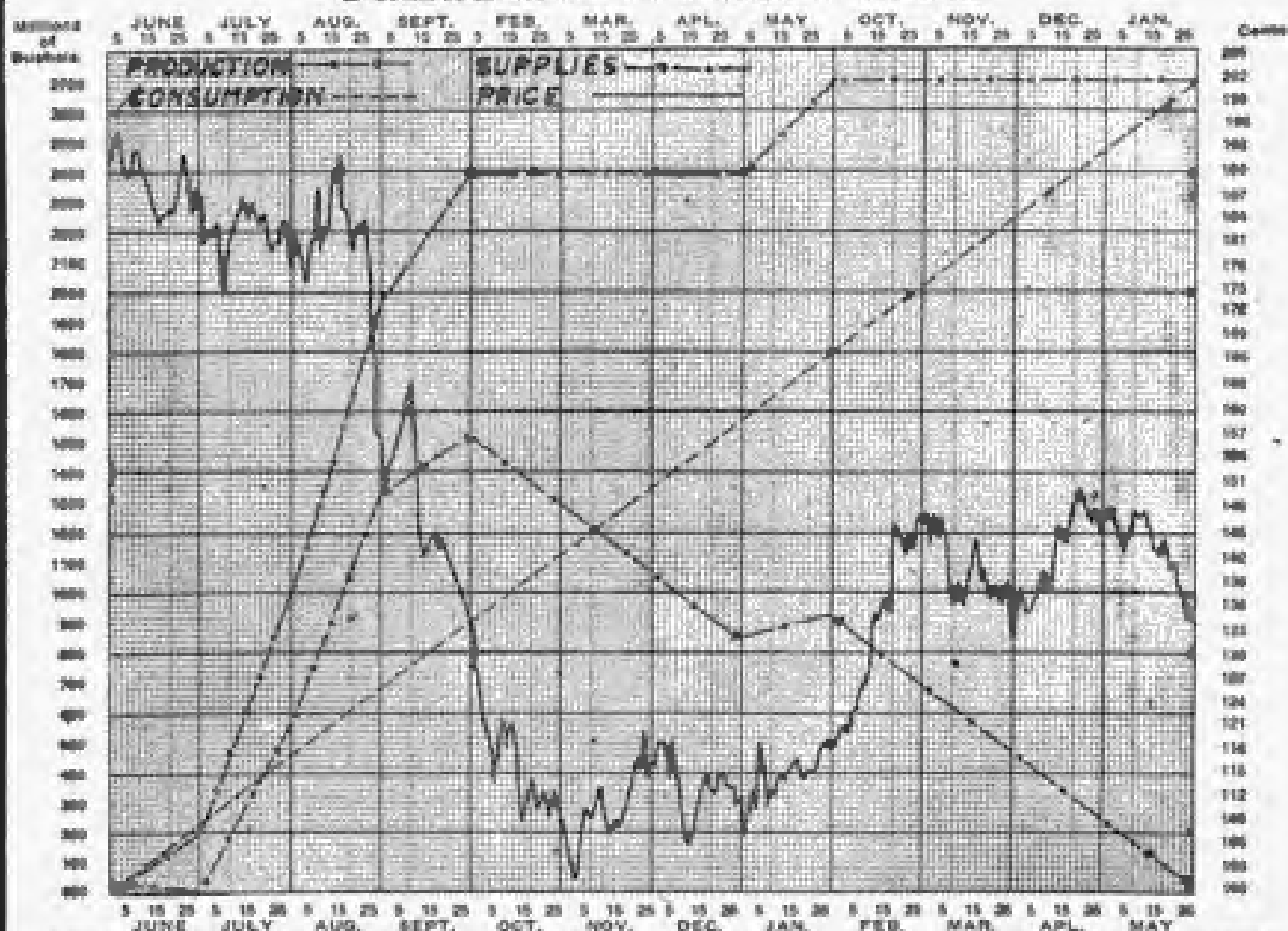
PUBLISHED BY  
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 15, 1922

No. 8

## The Effect of Inefficient Selling Upon Canadian Wheat Prices



Indicating that the flow of Canadian wheat to the world's markets begins at a time when world supplies are at the maximum and buyers are most favorably situated to take advantage of forced selling, the chart above illustrates the slump in prices resulting from this condition. It is estimated that from two-thirds to three-quarters of the Canadian wheat crop of 1921 was sold by the farmers at prices ranging from \$1.52 to \$1.28.

The figures in the vertical column on the left hand side of the chart represent millions of bushels of wheat, and should be read in conjunction with the lines of Production, Consumption and Supplies. The figures on the right hand side of the chart represent prices in cents, and should be read in conjunction with the irregular line which indicates the fluctuation in prices. The lines of Production, Consumption and Supplies represent average world conditions during recent years, while the Price line indicates prices of No. 1 Best Northern at Winnipeg, during the year ending May 31st, 1922.

"Production" means the amount of wheat harvested in the world month by month; "Supplies" means the amount left in the world's reservoir after consumption demands have been met. The annual wheat production is absorbed by the annual normal consumption. The price is influenced by the quantity of wheat that is forced on the market, in reference to the consumption demands. At the end of the cereal year the reservoir is practically empty.

According to statistics given in "The Round-Up" of Chicago, of May 25, 1922, from which the averages of world production and consumption and supplies are taken, at the beginning of June in an average year, the world supplies of wheat left over from the previous season total 25,000,000 bushels, as indicated. The supplies are augmented by the June harvest of 200,000,000 bushels.

The line of Consumption continues upward as a straight diagonal line, indicating an average consumption of 25,000,000 bushels per month. The line of Production rises sharply from July to the end of August, and continues to rise in September as the Canadian wheat is harvested. During October, November and December no production is shown. The line of Production rises again in January when the Australian and Argentine crops are harvested. No further production is indicated during February, March, April and May.

The line of Supplies, representing the difference between production and consumption, rises from the beginning of July to the end of September, and then turns downward to the end of December, rises again slightly in January, and then continues downward during the remainder of the period.

An article on Page 4 by President Wood, setting forth the reasons why a Wheat Board is needed by the Canadian farmers, enters fully into the relation between average world supplies of wheat and Canadian prices.

# You Are Invited!

---

**I**T will be a pleasant and profitable time for you during the week of the Calgary Exhibition.

**T**HROUGHOUT that week and also the next our Annual July Sale will be in full swing.

**I**F you attend the Exhibition we sincerely trust you will find time to visit our Store. Whether you find among the Sale Merchandise exactly the thing you want or not, we invite you to look around the store as much as you like. We are proud of it—justly so, we believe—and are always glad to show it to you. Incidentally we feel sure that among the large number of Sale Values which will be offered, you will find something that you will be glad to get.

**B**E sure to visit the Mail Order Department. This is the Department which takes care of your orders, and the Manager, Personal Shoppers and others in the Department will be very glad to see you and get acquainted. They may possibly be of assistance to you while you are in town in the way of suggestions regarding Amusement Places and so forth.

---

**I**F you do not visit the Exhibition this year, remember we are always here to serve you to the best of our ability. Be sure to get our Catalogue, or command us by letter for anything you want.

---

## Hudson's Bay Company

CALGARY

# THE U. F. A.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH BY THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA,  
301-218 LOUGHREEK BUILDING, CALGARY, ALTA.

W. NORMAN SMITH, Editor.

H. HIGGINSOTHAM, Manager.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription fee, \$1.00 per annum. To all members of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the paper is included in the contribution of \$1.00 per annum, per member, remitted to Central Office, through the Secretary of the Local to which the member belongs. Price for single copies, 4 cents. Remittances must be made direct to the U.F.A., by postal note, post office bank or express money order. Sending currency through the mail is always a matter of risk.

## RELIABILITY OF ADVERTISEMENTS

We will not knowingly accept any other than reliable advertisements, and no advertisements for liquor, tobacco, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be published. Our readers will oblige us greatly if they will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any advertiser making use of The U.F.A.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Commercial Display, 50c. per square line or \$1.00 per inch. Livestock Display rates on application. Classified—(See Classified Page for details.)

We allow no discount for time or space on display advertising. To secure insertion, all changes of copy and new matter must be in our hands 7 days in advance of date of publication. Reading matter advertisements will be marked "Advertisement."

Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 15th, 1942

No. 3

## EDITORIAL

In many rural communities Locals of the U.F.A. will entertain as their guests of honor on Dominion Day newcomers and unnaturalized residents of their districts. By resolution of the Annual Convention quoted elsewhere in this issue, July First was set apart by the organization as "Canada's Future Citizens' Day," and it was suggested that every Local should issue an invitation to residents of recent arrival, and to all those who have not yet obtained the rights of citizenship, to participate in the day's events. The occasion will provide an opportunity for members to welcome into their midst newcomers who, whether they be from the British Isles or the United States or other countries, or from other districts find themselves in new and strange surroundings. Those of the guests of the day who are not yet naturalized may be informed of the means by which they may become citizens, enabled fully to participate in the life of the community—national, Provincial and local. A portion of the program of the day, in districts where many farmers of foreign birth reside, will in all probability be devoted to a brief discussion of the process of naturalization and other similar matters.

In their organization the United Farmers of Alberta have known no distinctions of race or creed. Among the various influences which have been exerted to counter racial narrowness and prejudice, theirs has been in this Province, the most powerful. Owing to their intimate association with every phase of the life of the people on the farms, who constitute the great majority of the population of Alberta, and to their democratic form of organization, they have succeeded as no other organization could have done, in breaking down the barriers which separate race from race. Recognizing equal rights among all citizens (not by word only, but in daily practice), fostering the spirit and practice of co-operation and of self-government, and progressively enlarging the scope of both, the U.F.A. have been able, through their Locals, to rouse members of the community of every racial origin to a realization of their rights and duties as citizens. One of the incidental but vitally important results of this awakening has been the defeat in Alberta of the pseudo-democratic party system—"pseudo-democracy" being defined as government through the influence of money under the forms of a democracy.

It is well that citizens of Canadian and British and American birth should realize in how large a measure the civilizations of Britain and North America have been enriched by the infusion of qualities derived from peoples of different blood. There never has been any valid ground

for racial arrogance—on the part of Canadians of British or French or American stock—and in this Province such arrogance is happily exceptional. If Canadians have much to give to those who have recently become citizens of this country, they also have much to gain from the association. Many of these new citizens have been denied in early life the opportunities which Canadians have enjoyed; but, when they have met with honest dealing and fairplay, they have been responsive to the appeal to join with their fellow-citizens in shouldering the responsibilities of citizenship.

Among the non-British settlers from the old world, citizens from North-western Europe have most readily responded to the opportunities which the U.F.A. provides. In temperament and in national characteristics they most nearly resemble the English-speaking peoples. But the gifts which may be made to a common citizenship by the Slavic peoples, to mention only one of the races which are represented in large numbers in the rural communities, will be not less vital and important. "Slav blood," said Lord Haldane, recently, discussing the contribution to social progress made by

an Englishman of Slavic parentage, "carries with it gifts of imagination which are rare among Anglo-Saxons and Saxons. Such qualities are very valuable, if, at times, they seem to make the solution of the complex problems of life and science easier than these problems really are. For these gifts bring fresh light when they are systematically applied. In mathematics, in music, in imaginative literature, this has been conspicuously shown."

It is significant that in the recent literature of the United States which is most vital and creative, citizens of other than

## PRESIDENT WOOD ON CITIZENSHIP

Every citizen who continues to live in the country of his nativity is worthy of the name of citizenship just in proportion to the efforts he puts forth in trying to make all social conditions better in the community, the province and the nation.

A man who adopts a country other than the one of his nativity and does not give his adopted country his best efforts as a citizen is not worthy of citizenship in that country.

A native or naturalized citizen who does not take a sympathetic interest in and try to encourage and assist in every possible way immigrants who have been invited to settle in that country, to become good citizens, is more to blame than the immigrant if the immigrant fails in the development of the proper standard of citizenship.

No citizen is worthy who is not ready to sympathetically co-operate with and assist all other citizens, either potential or actual.

Anglo-Saxon origin have attained a distinctive place. They have attained this place not by slavish copying of traditional habits of thought, but by contributing freely their own peculiar gifts.

In Canada also the time is approaching when such citizens, interpreting the desires and aspirations of their own people, and their reactions to a new environment, may be expected to take their place with fellow-citizens of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic or French stock, in the development of a common civilization—a civilization, in Canada, less narrowly national, perhaps, than the civilization which the Anglo-Saxons alone might build, and more fitted to take its place in the League of Free Peoples which is a goal of the future.

And in Alberta, at this time, their contribution can be made through no more effective channel than that of service in the organized farmers' movement, which is seeking to establish on a basis of justice, the claims of the farming industry to its legitimate place in the public economy of the nation.

# Why the Canadian Farmer Needs a Wheat Board

By E. W. Wood

At the present time wheat is being sold by farmers to country elevators or shipped direct and sold through the agency of commission merchants. Most country elevator companies protect their buyings by immediate sale for future deliveries, giving time for the wheat purchased to reach the terminals. When farmers ship direct most of them give instructions to their commission agents to sell on arrival. Under this system it is impossible for commission merchants to regulate intelligently the flow of wheat, or efficiently to negotiate the price with world buyers. This gives all the trading advantage to the buyer and puts the seller to every disadvantage.

It is reasonable, and legitimate under the competitive system, when the flow of wheat into the selling reservoir is abnormal, and the out-flow on account of forced sales is also abnormal, that buyers will take advantage by hammering prices down.

## Flow of Wheat When Reservoirs Are Full.

The flow of the Canadian wheat takes place at the time when the world's reservoirs of available wheat are the fullest and the buyers have the greatest opportunity to take advantage of forced selling. This will be manifested by the following quotation from P. S. Goodman, an expert statistician, in "The Round-Up," of Chicago, May 20th, 1922.

"The reservoir is not always full, it is subject to the periods of flow of the grain from the fields."

"Supplies are low on the approach of summer, the reservoir is almost empty in June, the level remains stationary. The heavy flood of grain pours into the surplus reservoir during September, the high tide is reached at the end of the latter month with about 1,525,000,000 bushels. October, November and December consumption lowers the level to 850,000,000 bushels. In January the Argentine and Australian harvests add 75,000,000 to the supplies after allowing for the monthly consumption of 225,000,000. The February, March, April and May withdrawals almost exhaust the supplies, and June empties the supply except for the small amount proceeding to consumption. The first of the new harvests occur in June and the flow of grain is on the way for the coming year."

We visualize the situation by months in the following presentation:

	Harvest Consumption Supplies		
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
July	800	225	575
August	970	225	1,325
September	450	225	1,525
October		225	1,300
November		225	1,075
December		225	850
January	300	225	925
February		225	700
March		225	475
April		225	250
May		225	25
June	300	225	

"This is the practical presentation of the world wheat season in an average year. A supplemental and corollary

statement of the surplus production and distribution is essential to fix the main features of the wheat market. Domestic production affects the problem of prices only so far as a particular country has a surplus or deficit, and if there was no world movement in settlement of balances the price of wheat would vary with the general price level of each country.

"In the past two seasons the settlement of balances has caused a flow of 500,000,000 bushels from surplus to deficient countries, or at the rate of 50,000,000 bushels a month. This surplus is the chief price making element. The exporting and importing situation by countries follows, again assuming the averages:

Exporting		Amount
United States		250,000,000
Canada		150,000,000
Argentina		120,000,000
Australia		100,000,000
All others		20,000,000
Importing		Amount
England		240,000,000
Italy		75,000,000
France		40,000,000
Germany		30,000,000
Eastern Europe		55,000,000
Other European		20,000,000
Orient		20,000,000
All others		35,000,000

By the first set of figures it will be noted that the world's supply of wheat reaches its peak in September, when, in an average year, it is 25,000,000 bushels above one-half of the total world's production. This is the month in which the forced selling of Canadian wheat begins and continues up to the 1st of February.

## Farmer Sold in Period of Low Prices

From two-thirds to three-quarters of the crop of the three Prairie Provinces passed out of the producers' possession between the last of September and the first of January. The diagram in "The U.F.A." of June 1st showed the profit derived from the intelligent buying of that wheat and the loss by unintelligent selling.

According to Julius Barnes, "During the month of August the exports of the United States wheat and flour reached the enormous and unprecedented total of 57,000,000 bushels, compared with 43,000,000 on the largest single month's export." Under the tremendous pressure of this enforced selling the market had declined from an average price of \$1.82½ in July to \$1.50 at the first of September, when the Canadian wheat began to flow. During the beginning of this flow, the market advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.64 in less than two weeks. Our Canadian millers needed some wheat for immediate milling purposes, and the foreign market needed some Northern grades for blending purposes. These immediate wants were supplied. By this time our wheat was in full flow. We were forcing to the limit our supplies on to an already overloaded market. The strain was too great. The inevitable break and collapse came. In less than a month the price had to be bargained from \$1.64 to \$1.14. Inside of another three weeks, after a very temporary rally, it had slipped down to

\$1.02 and the Canadian producer was drinking the drags of a weak, inefficient selling system.

## Consequences of Reckless Selling

The consequences of this kind of selling were exactly what might have been expected. From the 16th of September to the 2nd of November the price had declined from \$1.64 to \$1.02, a decline of 37 per cent of the value of the wheat on September 16th. From two-thirds to three-quarters of our Western wheat was sold at from \$1.20 down to \$1.02 per bushel. After analyzing world conditions of supply and demand, there is no good reason for believing that had the flow been regulated, and sales intelligently negotiated, this wheat would have sold for less than \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Our reckless selling not only took down the price of our own wheat, but also the price of the world's supply. The world's exportable and importable quantities of wheat average 55,000,000 bushels per month. During four months we were supplying from one-half to three-quarters of this demand at the buyers' own price. Why would they buy from other countries at a higher price when we were selling at a lower one?

The British buyer, who is perhaps the most sagacious in the world, seems to have learned a lesson from the war which he has not forgotten. Canada, perhaps the most unsagacious seller in the world, seems to have learned nothing from the war, consequently has nothing to forget. We are expecting too much from Great Britain and other buying nations if we expect them to buy stupidly just because we sell stupidly.

## Why a Wheat Board?

The question is asked, "Why do we want a Wheat Board?" I think that question is fully answered in the above. We want a Wheat Board simply for the purpose of stabilizing the Canadian wheat trade by regulating and controlling the flow of wheat, and negotiating the sale of it, feeding it to the market as the demand requires, instead of forcing it on the market regardless of demand. We want to take down the sign that Canada has the cheapest wheat in the world, and put up a sign that on and after September 1st, 1922, Canada will be ready to negotiate sales of perfectly good hard spring wheat to all buyers at fair and reasonable prices.

We do not want to manipulate the market and thereby raise prices to an abnormal or fictitious high level, but we do want to stop choosing the psychological time to force a glut on the market and thereby have to sell our own wheat at ten to twenty-five cents per bushel below its actual reasonable value.

## NEW CREAMERIES.

New creameries are being built in several sections of the northern part of the Province. Cheese factories are being erected at Rossmington, Round Hill and Calmer, and a creamery is being built privately at Weiskiwlin. A creamery is also being built at Peace River Crossing, and another at Berwyn, end of steel on the E. D. & B. C. These are all private concerns.

# The History of Agriculture

By ERNEST A. BOWEN, M.S.

## CHAPTER IV.

### A Happy Medium.

Xenophon and Cato represented the extremes among agriculturists. They were, respectively, the idealist and the materialist, both with an intense pride in agriculture, the former because of his love for the great outdoors and the animals on his farm, and the latter because agricultural products offered a safe and paying employment and produced the best types of men. The subject of the present sketch typifies a sort of happy medium between the two extremists just mentioned.

Marcus Terentius Varro, (B.C. 116-28) "the most learned of the Romans," was essentially the product of the land. Born on a farm, he was raised in habits of simple rural industry, but received a good education. It is true he figured in military and political activities, and managed to antagonize both Caesar and Anthony, but unlike many of the public men of his day, he escaped the consequences and returned to agricultural life and to his writings. He wrote a great agricultural treatise—*Res Rusticarum*—in his eightieth year because about that time he had arrived at the conclusion that:

"All life is but a *labda*, the more fragile is that of an old man, and my eightieth year admonishes me to pack my fardel and prepare for the long journey."

He decided to write this book for the guidance and direction of his wife.

### Treatise on Farming

This treatise on farm management is perhaps the best that has come down to us from antiquity. It is more complete in its scope than that written by Cato and it confines itself strictly to agricultural matters. Indeed, he is not beyond making a mildly sarcastic remark upon Cato's tendency to spread himself over too wide a field:

"Are there not in the book of the celebrated Cato, which is published concerning agriculture, such things as these: how you are to make cakes, and in what manner you are to salt fishes of basses? Not to mention that other prescription of his that if one wishes to indulge in over-eating and drinking at an entertainment he must eat some leaves of *brunella* steeped in vinegar?"

Indeed, while Varro is not so precise or original as some in his style, his advice more nearly approaches that which would be appreciated by the average farmer even of this day. He seems to have been a happy individual who, while practical enough for all purposes, was idealistic enough to get his pleasure from farm environment.

### Need for Intelligence and Foresight.

Varro has a very sane attitude toward the work of farming, and while he is such an earnest advocate of agriculture, he is filled with the importance of the fact that it takes intelligence and foresight to get results. Throughout his book there stand out two points: first, that farming must pay to be successful, and in the second place that attention must be paid to healthful surroundings. The latter point is stressed no doubt because of the prevalence at times of malaria in the land where he lived, which he deemed was due to unsanitary conditions. The first point is just as pertinent in our day as his. Let him speak for himself:

"The two things most essential in agriculture are, whether the profit will be adequate to the expense and labor, and whether the situation is healthy or not. If either of these is not attainable and any one wishes to farm, he is insane and is to be put under the custody of his relations. For no one of sound mind, ought to wish to incur expenses in farming if he sees that there can be no recompense; or, if there be a probability of a recompense, if he sees that destruction is likely to come from pestilence."

### Where to Place Farm Buildings.

In connection with his interest in healthful surroundings, it may not be out of place to quote what he has to say about the location of the farm buildings and to call attention to his sane advice in regard to the scope of these buildings:

"We build great houses at considerable expense, and we keep them up with greater. And when they are less than the farm requires, the produce is usually wasted."

"When you plan to build, try your best to locate the standing at the foot of a wooded hill where the pastures are rich, and turn it so as to catch the healthiest prevailing breezes. The best situation is facing the east so as to secure shade in summer and sun in winter. But if you must build on the bank of a river, take care that you do not let the standing face the river, for it will be very cold in winter and unhealthy in summer. Like precautions must be taken against swampy places for the same reasons, and particularly because as they dry, swamps breed certain animals which cannot be seen with the eyes and which we breathe through the nose and mouth into the body, where they cause grave maladies."

From a treatise as comprehensive as that written by Varro, our space justifies the quotation of only typical passages such as the foregoing. Another quotation might be taken from his advice in regard to livestock. In particular one might refer to his advice in the selection of cattle.

"He who wishes to buy a herd of head cattle should take care first that they are of an age to produce, rather than past breeding; that they are well set up, clean limbed, square bodied, large, with black horns and broad backs, large black eyes, hairy ears, flat cheek bones, snub-nosed, not hump-backed, but rather with the back bone slightly rounded, wide nostrils, blackish lips, a hawk snout and long with dew legs hanging from it, the barrel large and well ribbed, the shoulders broad and the quarters good, a tail sweeping the hocks, the end being fringed in a heavy brush, the legs rather short and straight with knees projecting a little and well expanded, the feet narrow and not inclined to spread in walking, the hoofs not being played but consisting of light and even bones, and a hide which is not rough and hard to the touch. The best colour is black, next red, third chestnut and last white; for a white coat indicates weakness, as black indicates endurance; of the other two colours red is more common than chestnut, and both than black and white. In addition you should be particular that the bull is of good breed, which is determined from his conformation and his get, as calves usually reproduce the qualities of their sire."

How does this compare with the points laid down at our present day lectures on live stock? Are you inclined to laugh at some of the fancy points submitted by Varro? If so, will you quietly think over some of the fancy points of today and tell us if the old Roman transgresses more than we transgress. For instance, do we not place a good deal of stress upon hair, color of tongue and color of nose? However, the foregoing quotation is only indicative of the detailed advice submitted by Varro in regard to all classes of live stock and as well in regard to breeding and feeding.

### Lure of the Cities.

As an old man Varro runs true to form in that he bewails at times "the departure of the good old days" and fears for the irresponsibility of the youth of that day. In this connection it is not uninteresting to note what he has to say about the unfortunate tendency of the rural population to drift to urban centres:

"Our illustrious ancestors preferred these who lived in the country to the inhabitants of cities, and not without reason. But fashions have now crept into towns, having taken leave of the oxen and the plough, and chosen to be in the theatre and circus, rather than in the field and vineyard."

One writer has said that this statement of Varro should make our present day advocates of "back to the land" blush for their lack of originality.

However high we may place the caliber of Varro's writings we must not forget that the greatest source of interest lies in the fact that Varro furnished Virgil with the solid foundation for the "Georgics," but while Virgil is indebted to Varro, we must not lose sight of the fact that the former poet gave Varro's agricultural information a wider interest to mankind; as one writer has said, "Virgil gave it wings." It is true that Virgil does not give any credit to Varro for the body of agricultural knowledge from which he drew, but that is true of Virgil in other fields. We know that he lived near Varro and it is generally assumed that while they differed politically, they were on good terms otherwise. In any case we find Varro very much in evidence throughout the "Georgics" and it is only when Virgil gets away from Varro that he wanders agriculturally. However, since his poem is not remarkable for agricultural bareness but for agricultural accuracy, farmers may well be proud of the fact that the great poet has written so well of rural scenes and events, and in making this acknowledgment it were well that they forget not the practical old farmer Varro who laid the foundation.

—30—

### DOMINION TRADE.

A question asked by G. G. Coats, M.P., in the House of Commons, secured the information that in the fiscal year 1900-1901, the Dominion's total trade was \$372,209,837, of which \$177,700,694 was imports and \$194,509,143 was exports. In the year 1910-1911, the imports were \$451,745,108, the exports \$290,000,210, and the total trade \$741,745,318; while in the year 1920-1921 the imports were \$1,249,158,882, the exports \$1,210,428,119, and the Dominion's total trade \$2,459,587,001.

—30—

"War is a financial cloud-burst. The Briton and the German obliterated each other in France, in order to gain something which, if they knew it, they had left behind them in London and Paris. They were ignorant of the fact that all economic rivalry in the economic and military field is brought about by economic tyranny at home."—Public Welfare, London, England, a review of contemporary finance and industry.

# Canada's Future Citizen's Day

By Mrs. Mary Funches

During the last few years much has been written, and many speeches have been made by prominent men and women about the great problem of assimilating the many diverse elements of our population into one united, harmonious whole. Much information has been given thereby, but only those who have made a real study of this subject, and those who have travelled extensively through our Province, realize how desirable it is that a great educational campaign should be launched, among Canadians themselves, and among the foreign-born.

## Settlement From Europe.

I have before me the census returns for 1916, showing how many foreign-born citizens resided in Alberta at that time. The figures for 1921 are not yet available, but during these five years little change has taken place, as the immigration has been greatly restricted.

The returns show the following numbers of foreign-born people, settlers from the United States not being included:

Austria-Hungary	26,438
Belgium	1,483
Bulgaria	69
Denmark	1,802
Finland	1,194
France	1,932
Germany	8,325
Greece	173
Holland	1,721
Iceland	285
Italy	1,999
Norway	6,369
Roumania	541
Russia	14,733
Sweden	6,260
Others	906
	<hr/> 71,580

Curiously enough, people coming from Australia, South Africa, and other "British possessions," are classed in the census returns as foreign-born, while those coming from the British Isles are not. This article, however, is intended to deal with those foreign-born who have to become naturalized as British subjects. As we see, the total number of these was 71,580 in 1916, or over 14 per cent. of the population of 496,523.

## Should Take Proper Part in Public Affairs.

It is essential, in the best interests of these New Canadians themselves, as well as the rest of the population, that they should become citizens of Canada as soon as possible, that they should become acquainted with the language and institutions of the country, and be fully equipped to take an active part in the management of its public affairs. Many are members of the U.F.A., but the organization needs the active support of all of them. The U.F.A. with its high ideal of citizenship and real brotherhood of men, can make a stronger appeal to these men and women than any other organization.

In order to deal with this question intelligently, we must know more about the customs and habits of the different nationalities, why they left their native country, what their ideals are, and if we have something better to offer them than they had before. It is a grave mistake to denounce as wrong all their customs, habits and ways of doing things, because they are not Canadian.

At the Annual Convention in January the following resolution was carried by unanimous vote:

"Whereas every year thousands of people either from the United States or Europe come into Alberta to make a home for themselves and their families, and

"Whereas it is up to the older settlers to make these people feel that they are welcome and to make them feel that the United Farmers, as an organization, are vitally interested in their welfare, happiness, and ultimate prosperity, and want them to become real Canadians as soon as possible;

"Be it resolved that the U.F.A. set apart one day in the year, to be called 'Canada's Future Citizen's Day,' on which every Local will invite newcomers and all unassimilated residents of their districts as their guests of honor. A program of speeches by U.F.A. workers on citizenship, process of naturalization, and other topics, followed by an entertainment, would be suitable. It is also suggested that a roll of honor of the names of the citizens who took out naturalization papers during the previous year be started, and read off on this day, and this be Dominion Day."

Mrs. Mary Funches, the writer of the article appearing on this page, is Director of the U.F.W.A. for Bow River. Mrs. Funches accompanied her husband to Canada from Holland in 1905, and in 1911 they homesteaded at Stonelaw, Alberta.

## Loneliness of a Strange Land

The mode of living of many of these races is different from the Canadian way. They are used to crowding together in small houses. Why? In most of the European countries, farms such as we have, large stretches of land with a home on each holding, are unknown. The people live together in the village, made up of small houses, and the farms are around it. The men go out to the fields in the morning, lunch is carried to them; the women often work in the fields too, leaving the older people to take care of the housework. They cannot build additions when the family grows larger; they have their little home and it has to accommodate all. At night all return, and the village square is the scene of discussions and the social life in general. Fancy these men and women coming to a Canadian farm! Can you imagine the loneliness? A strange language, neighbors far away, no church, no school perhaps. Strange faces, no sympathetic understanding, none of the old recreation, only work, hard work, day after day. Is it any wonder that those who went first unto the newcomers to settle in communities, so that they will have at least a little of the sociability they were accustomed to?

## Exclusiveness Not Desirable

And yet, what opportunity will there be for us to become acquainted with one another, and become a united people, if each nationality withdraws itself exclusively from contact with the people of other nationalities? People living in these communities feel less need of learning English, and continue to do things in the old way, for they have no chance to learn new ways.

Too many Canadians have not received these people as their equals; and the women, especially, have not started themselves as they should to show the foreign-born women the ways of the

country. They have not tried to find out how much of the good and noble and self-sacrificing there is in these women, who perhaps have given up their mountains, their vineyards, their flocks and their beloved village life to assure a better future for their children, under a far greater handicap than those of English-speaking races. Precious little they are getting out of it themselves, I assure you.

## A Duty and Opportunity.

It is the bounden duty, as well as the opportunity, of the farmers' organization to arouse the interest of these men and women, give them the social life they crave, give them any help possible in learning English, tell them about the work we are trying to do, and urge them to help us. Do not let us approach them in a patronizing spirit, as if we were on a charitable visit, and they a kind of backward children. Let us go to them as equals, ask them for their help to make this country a better country, let us try to learn from them and give them our teachings in exchange. Our organization should assist them to become familiar with our forms of government, of which many of the New Canadians know little, and with the meaning of the reforms we are seeking.

There have been times when these New Canadians, not having any means of knowing what their rights and privileges as citizens are, have been the victims of unscrupulous men of their own nationality, who have taken advantage of this lack of knowledge to victimize them. If we can assist them to understand the law and customs of this country, and to discover means whereby they may at the same time greatly improve their own condition and help the people of other nationalities to obtain just conditions of life and work for all, we shall have given worthy service.

## Prejudice to be Overcome.

Particularly is it necessary to enlist the foreign-born women as members of the organization. We have many Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Holland, Belgian and French women in our organization, but very few German, Ukrainian, Austrian, Russian, and Italian women. Somehow we have not found the way to rouse their interest. They do not realize that they are as much responsible for the government of this country as their men are. It has never been expected of them, and they have perhaps in overcome a little of their own prejudice in this connection. If their men are naturalized, they have the vote also. Voting certificates have been done away with at this session of Parliament.

The first duty of all now is to become naturalized, and, strange as it may seem, it is true that those foreign-born citizens whose native tongue is English have been the slowest in taking up their duties of citizenship. I am speaking now of the Americans. What is the reason? The majority of our European settlers took up homesteads. To prove these up, they had to get naturalization papers. Many of our American settlers, I believe I am safe in saying the majority, bought land, and although they have been here for years, have not felt the need of becoming naturalized.

(Continued on Page 23)

# The Provincial Secretary's Page

## THE STRATHCOONA ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Strathcoona Constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Independent Political Association will be held on June 28th, in the banquet room of the Driford Hotel, Wetaskiwin. The convention will commence at 9:30 a.m., and will be of one day's duration.

## LETTER FROM BATTLE RIVER DIRECTOR.

In a circular letter to Locals in the Battle River Constituency, D. Brockie, the U.F.A. Director for that Constituency, asks all Locals requiring speakers to communicate with the Director of the Constituency Association for their district, and if possible to arrange several meetings in the same locality in order to save expense. Mr. Brockie writes:

"I realize the difficulty of getting members to renew or new members to come in, owing to hard times, but I am sure they would make a special effort were they to consider the reasonableness of our dues compared with those of other economic groups."

## STOCK SELLING CAMPAIGNS.

It has been reported to the Central Office that stock salesmen of certain companies which are in the promotion stage have been making the statement that these companies have been endorsed by the Central Office of the United Farmers of Alberta.

In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, Central Office desires to point out that it is not its policy to endorse any company, or proposed company. This warning has been issued from the Central Office on a number of occasions in recent years, when attempts have been made to make it appear that some company had the endorsement of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Stock salesmen on behalf of certain companies also sometimes make the claim that the fact that they have been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to sell stock can be taken as evidence of the reliability of that concern.

We feel it necessary in the interests of our members to point out that such representation is not justified. No guarantee or opinion of any kind is given by the Public Utilities Commission that a company to whom they issue permission to sell stock is likely to succeed, and certainly a license from that board to sell stock should not be construed even as an expression of opinion of the members of the board as to the soundness of an investment in such company.

The success of any new company depends upon many considerations, such as the demand that exists or can be created for their products, the integrity, training, experience, and ability of those directing the company, the obtaining of sufficient capital, and many other factors, which can not be foreseen at the outset.

If we were giving advice to our members, we should be inclined to advise them at the present period of depression in agriculture, with the uncertainty as to further conditions, against risking their money in any stock selling propositions. Very few of our members are in a posi-

tion to afford any loss which might result.

It is important to remember, when subscribing for stock in any company, that the acceptance of your application for stock makes you liable for the full par value of that stock, whether the enterprise is successful or not, and even though the enterprise never gets started at all, you are liable just the same.

Central Office is always glad to secure for our Locals what information is available, in regard to any concern, whether from a financial standpoint or otherwise.

We would be obliged if any of our members who are approached by stock salesmen who make representation to the effect that their company has been endorsed by the United Farmers of Alberta, would at once notify Central Office, quoting statements made.

H. HIGGINBOTHAM,  
Provincial Secretary.

## ALLIANCE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

Alliance U.F.A. Local, through a vigorous drive for new members, have increased their membership from 37 to over 100. At their last meeting this Local instructed their secretary to forward to Hon. T. A. Cresser a letter expressing their disapproval of his stand on the Wheat Board. A letter will also be sent to the Post Office department, asking that a representative be sent to confer with delegates from Alliance and neighboring U.F.A. Locals to plan for two new mail routes. H. G. Egbert, Reeve of the Municipal District, gave a short talk in explanation of the financial standing of the district and the method of collecting taxes.

## A LETTER TO LOCALS IN VICTORIA CONSTITUENCY.

I would like to call the attention of all U.F.A. Locals to the importance of putting on membership drives to increase their membership. The most successful Locals we have are those that put on an annual drive. In every locality there are farmers who wait for someone to come around and canvass them before they pay their annual dues. This is an unfortunate condition, but it must be met.

I would therefore urge every Local that has not yet had a drive this year, to call a meeting at once and organize one, so that every farmer in the district that has not already paid his membership fee will be canvassed. Do not let any farmer stay out of the U.F.A. because he has no money to pay the fee. Let the Local pay it, and perhaps some day he will be able to repay the loan with good interest. A list should be kept of all the farmers in the district, and someone appointed to canvass any who have not paid their dues.

If you have not already got a U.F.W.A. in your district, get one organized this summer. You will find a big improvement in your meetings after holding joint meetings with the U.F.W.A. Local occasionally.

I would like all the Locals in the Victoria riding to put forth their best efforts to increase the membership this year. We made a good gain last year, and there is no reason why we can not do even better this year. We need every farmer.

The work of the U.F.A. is not yet finished. It is in many respects just beginning. We have made a big step forward in politics, but we have not yet solved the problem of the marketing of our farm products. This is a big task, but it must be accomplished before the farmer can get a just return for his labor.

G. E. ROOSE, Director.

## THE BATTLE RIVER FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY.

To all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in the Battle River Constituency:

The time for our annual convention is approaching, and a review of existing conditions may perhaps be in order.

It looks as though we were going to have to depart from previous custom this year in regard to our convention. It would seem from indications at the time of writing, that the session of Parliament will not be over until the end of June, and your board has decided to delay the convention until some time in July when our representative, Mr. Spencer, will be able to be with us.

Our present membership is comparatively small, owing no doubt to present financial conditions in the country; however, I have confidence that there is still a determination in the minds of our non-members to stay in the fight, and I look forward to quite an increase in our membership between now and the convention date.

Citizens should not cease to take an active interest in public affairs after winning an election. Victory at the polls is a certificate of title only. We must follow and give close personal attention to government, legislation and administration.

Why should we hire a man and turn him loose to manage our affairs for a term of years without close personal supervision? It is our duty to see that public affairs are managed, not for the advantage of those in charge, but so as to make for the prosperity and well being of the general public, in which every individual may share.

It is written that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth," so it is only reasonable to infer that they go much faster when they know some one is after them.

I trust that our members will realize their responsibility in this matter and signify the same by an active interest in the organization, with a special effort to make this our fourth annual convention, the success it has proven in the past.

Yours fraternally  
W. G. FARQUHARSON,  
President.

## CONDITION OF STOCK YARDS.

The resolution passed by the U.F.A. Annual Convention, asking that all stock yards be kept in a properly drained and sanitary condition, has been dealt with by the Veterinary Director General in the following statement:

"The inspection of stock yards is carried out by a comparatively small number of car and yard inspectors, stationed in various parts of Canada and under the control of a Chief Car and Yard Inspector.

(Continued on Page 20)

# Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

## A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

### PART EIGHT

Influenced, in part, by the growth of interest in the Douglas proposals in Europe and Australia, a group of American public men are seeking important reforms in the financial and credit systems of the United States. Thomas A. Edison, who reflects that the increased efficiency in production which his inventions have made possible has given little economic relief to the great majority of the public, has associated himself with Henry Ford in the furtherance of certain plans which, while not embracing the Douglas proposals in their entirety, have points in common with them.

The United States group which gives definite support to the Douglas scheme has headquarters at 636 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. One of the strongest British supporters of the proposals is "Public Welfare," a monthly review of contemporary finance and industry, published at 20 Rectory Road, Barnes, S.W. 13, London, England, which devotes considerable attention to American and Canadian finance.

Mr. Ford, who anticipates that a partial revival in business will take place in the United States this year, says in the Dearborn Independent: "When a puff of prosperity returns, for election or other reasons, see that it does not move your minds from the economic problem which is never settled by any temporary prosperity."

"It is regrettable that people think about important parts of our economic structure, only in times of depression. In a situation so easily manipulated as ours is, it is comparatively easy to switch on a period of depression to force the people to turn a certain way, or to switch on a period of partial prosperity to take their minds away from two serious thoughts. It has been done, as every big politician and political banker knows, and it can be done again. But it is simply slavery to live under a system that can thus be manipulated. The only prosperity the people can afford to be satisfied with is the kind that lasts."

#### No Continuing Prosperity

"There is no such thing as continuing prosperity under the present system. The people of this country may be just as sure of a return of 'bad times' as of a return of winter, because wrong principles always operate that way. And the false prophets who always advise the people that prosperity is a matter of psychology, that if they 'think' good times they will always have good times, are successful mostly in turning the people's minds from the hard work of thinking on which reform depends. When the people begin to think, the manipulators and beneficiaries of the present system grow worried; it is then that they let the people in on some trifling benefit, to occupy their minds and drive out reflection on the system of things."

Reference to the proposals was recently made in the United States Congress. It is the contention of Senator La Follette that "the economic state and the political state have become so merged that today they can hardly be distinguished. These

Causes of depression and a proposed remedy have been briefly outlined in articles in this series. The proposed remedy, for which Major C. H. Douglas and "The New Age" are primarily responsible, has recently engaged the attention of the International Labor Office established, with headquarters at Geneva, as a department of the League of Nations. A summary of the proposals issued by this important economic body will be published in the next issue of "The U.F.A." The ultimate bearing of finance and credit upon depression in the farming industry in North America is discussed in this issue. According to the official estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture the buying power of the farmers of the United States, through the deflation of the value of farm products, was reduced by \$2,000,000,000 in the year 1929 alone. Discussing these figures before the Monetary Commission at Washington recently, Senator Ladd added that in spite of this reduction in prices to the farmers and of a general fall in the prices of all commodities, "food costs are still so high that the average earnings of those in employment are insufficient to provide a reasonable standard of living, while there are from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 persons out of employment who will, after their savings have been exhausted, be unable to buy anything."

who are normally in control of the political government in the United States days not make a move without first consulting those who rule the economic world, and they have been forced time after time to abandon or reverse their most sacred policies when their financial masters so directed.

#### The Process Is Being

"This," says the Senator, "is how the process is worked. During the period of high prices and apparent prosperity, the small properties which the people have acquired by their industry and thrift are mortgaged on the basis of the inflated value of the dollar. In order to provide them with the working capital which they need to carry on and expand their enterprises. Such mortgages are placed upon farms, the small factories, and the stores of the tradesmen.

"In the meantime, prices inevitably advance faster than wages, and several times as fast as salaries. A point is soon reached where the amount of the commodities which can be purchased by the people appreciably declines and there is no longer a market for the full output of industry. Then comes deflation. Loans on farms, factories, stores and homes are foreclosed, and those who control the credit of the nation come into possession or control of the properties which have been given as security for the loans. Thus the financiers become the residuary legatees of the nation's distress.

"That is exactly what is taking place with respect to farm mortgages and agriculture at the present time. In ten years, the mortgages upon the farms of this country have more than doubled. The contract for the payment of the money is written into these mortgages in dollars; the period of depreciation comes; deflation is upon us; the mortgage must be paid according to its terms. At the time these mortgages were made they repre-

sented 27 per cent. of the total value of the farms of the United States, whereas today, to be paid for in the deflated prices of the products taken from the farms, they represent, as nearly as can be estimated, fully 50 per cent. of the value of the farms of this country.

#### Process Doubly Profitable

"Moreover, this process of inflation and deflation is doubly profitable for the financiers. They make their loans during a period of prosperity and high prices, when the purchasing power of the dollar is greatly depreciated. Then comes deflation, and these loans must be paid in dollars whose purchasing power may be twice as great as was the value of the dollar at the time the loans were made. A loan which was made when half a bushel of wheat was worth a dollar, must be paid in dollars each of which will, we will say, buy a bushel of wheat."

Speaking before the Monetary Conference at Washington on December 15th, 1921, Senator Ladd declared that "the trouble lies, not in more goods being produced than all of us need, but in the fact that buying power is so distributed that most of us cannot buy what we need." In view of the similarity between farming conditions in Canada and the United States, his evidence may be of interest.

"There are in the United States 6,500,000 farms, and on these farms are employed 12,000,000 men, for the farmer is the largest single employer of labor of any industry in this country. It is also estimated that the farmer pays 56 per cent. of all the freight charges of the country.\* The farmer pays the freight not only on the products shipped from the farm, but likewise on all products purchased for use on the farm.

"Now, force these 6,500,000 manufacturing plants to dispose of their year's output at way below cost of production, and is it any wonder that the purchasing power of the country is gone?"

#### Government Financing Small Factor

"It is held that deflation is the natural reaction from inflation, and that inflation was the unavoidable accompaniment of war financing. But government finance is not chiefly responsible for inflation." The speaker went on to say that excess profits made during the war stand as a charge on American production which must be paid out of future production. "Those who are in control of our resources, our capital, our labor and our credit, fastened on our industries a charge of \$57,000,000,000 (in war profits) which they afterwards doubled by the process of deflation."

Senator Ladd's figures give little ground for the hope entertained by some United States farmers that the prosperity of their industry could be restored by means of a tariff against agricultural imports, and in fact faith in the tariff among the farmers of the Republic is rapidly disappearing.

"Not only is it not true that government war financing was chiefly respon-

(Continued on Page 24)

\* The proportion paid in Canada by the Western farmers may be computed from the articles on freight rates published in the first and second issues of "The U.F.A."



# The New Canadian Parliament in Session

By the U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons

Ottawa, Ont., June 7.—On the 23rd of May the long looked-for budget was brought down, it being the sixteenth budget introduced to the House by the Hon. W. S. Fielding. Expectancy had been on tip-toe for days, some hoping for much, others, in the light of the past, expecting little. It was opened by a masterly account of the financial condition of Canada, and an earnest plea for economy and self-denial on the part of all. Some good features were the cancellation of the Marking and Valuation Act, and of the regulation regarding present value of depreciated currency which had given very much increased protection to some manufacturing industries in Canada.

## Sales Tax Balances Tariff Reduction.

A 1 per cent tax on the currency of banks, a stiff tax on cigarettes, a slight increase in the British preference on some items, 2½ per cent reduction in the general tariff and an increase of 50 per cent in the sales tax were introduced. It was a case of giving with one hand and taking away with the other. It is generally conceded by the members that the 50 per cent sales tax will eat almost all, and in some cases altogether, the reduction by tariff changes.

The debate started off by a criticism offered by the financial critic of the opposition, the former Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton. He moved an amendment to the budget, concerning the Liberal party for the false promises given the electorate during the campaign, claiming that such solemn pledges and the using of them to secure support and the violation of them after attaining office, is detrimental to the standard of public life in Canada.

The debate has dragged on, but today, June seventh, the end seems in sight, and it looks as though some time during the night of the eighth the division will come and the debate be ended.

## Mr. Creer's Amendment.

Mr. Creer introduced at the completion of his speech an amendment to the amendment. This was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Mr. Creer appealed to the House from the railing of the chair and we were defeated on the appeal, although the Progressives stood together and one Liberal, Hudson of Winnipeg, voted with the Progressives. The budget debate taken as a whole brought out little new material. Mr. Meighen during scathing criticism, in which he was very happy, tore the Government to shreds for broken promises and took a slight slap at the Progressive leader for not coming out more boldly with our well-known policy. Mr. King replied in a short but eloquent speech, which was a smoke screen, and in straight bluff he excelled even himself.

Taking it all in all, it is doubtful whether the country will notice any relief on account of the new budget, especially the farming population of Canada. More and more it is being shown that in regard to fiscal policy there are not two old political parties, but one and only one, the high protectionist party. Most of the Progressives when speaking refrained from saying how they would vote, and so the final decision is a matter of conjecture.

## BUDGET CARRIED BY 19 VOTES.

The budget was carried at 1:20 on the morning of June 14th by a majority of 19. The vote was: For the budget, 119; against, 101. Some Progressives and one Independent voted with the Government and the remainder against. Two of the Progressives who voted with the Government represent British Columbia constituencies and seven Ontario constituencies. The Conservative amendment, censuring Liberals for "flagrant violation of pledges tending to lower the standard of political life" was defeated by 169 votes to 51. It was supported solely by Conservatives and its utility opposed by Liberals. Five Progressives voted for the amendment. The Labor members, Irvine and Wedgeworth, voted for the amendment, and later against the budget. A few days before the vote was taken a modification in the new tax on cheques was made and the taxes on cigarettes, soft drinks, beet sugar and stock transfers were reduced. A tax of two cents on receipts of ten dollars and over was introduced.

## ALBERTA MEMBERS IN DEBATE

The debate on the budget has occupied practically all the time of Parliament since the last issue of "The U.F.A." went to press, and in consequence the report of the committee on agriculture recommending the creation of a national wheat marketing agency has not been discussed. Mr. Creer's amendment to the amendment was in the following terms:

"That the Liberal party having been returned to power, the budget proposals of the Finance Minister, now brought down, based, as they are, mainly on the principle of protection as respect to the tariff, are wholly inadequate to implement such pledges to legislation.

"That while recognizing that changes in fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity for readjustment, this House is of the opinion that the principle of protection as a basis for fiscal policy of Canada is essential and not in the best interests of the Dominion."

The budget debate, which fills many hundreds of pages of Hansard, was participated in by a very large percentage of the membership of the House of Commons. Progressive speakers complained of the small reductions in the tariff, and the 50 per cent increase in the sales tax was vigorously attacked. Brief passages from the speeches of Alberta members as reported in Hansard, are given below:

## D. W. Warner, Strathcona.

"The tariff reduction is so small that it would make very little difference in the expense of our living or in the expense of operating our farms. If I figure it correctly our expense will be more instead of less when the sales tax is taken into account. I believe that the Government must provide the money to run the Government. At the same time I do not hear of any proposal to increase the income tax. We have seen great fortunes built up during the war, and these we are hardly touching with our income tax. When anyone has an income of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year it seems to me that we can hit him up a little harder and let off the man who is paying all he can stand and more too for his living and is operating his farm at a loss. I think it would be no hardship to get more revenue from the income tax. I may say

that the farmers are not paying the income tax. We would be mighty glad to be in a position to pay the income tax once more. I believe it would be more just and more reasonable to reduce the cost of living to the poor people of this country and to take more by way of income tax and some other lines of taxation."

## D. F. Kellner, East Edmonton.

"There is an apparent reduction in the tariff which I think will be amply made up by the increase in the sales tax, so I cannot see where the consumer can hope to obtain any relief under this budget as compared with the old one. I am a little surprised that the Government did not restore the business profits tax. I think in 1920 we got some \$40,000,000 from it. For some reason the Government, whom I am frank to say I believe the people had a good deal of confidence in, have established two principles; one is that it is the intention to collect as much money as they can by taxes on the necessities of the producers; and the other principle is that special privileges will be continued by way of the tariff.

"I could not help thinking that probably there was on the part of the Government a desire which they found it impossible for them to implement, and that probably the unseen hand which controls governments and the destinies of nations was at work when the budget was being drafted. Our people are fast being divided into two classes, one paying interest and the other collecting it. We have a Federal debt of about \$2,500,000,000 and added to that our various Provincial and Municipal debts, apart from what we owe ourselves. I maintain that the interest on these debts and the cost of civil government must all be charged up against our production and against what we can develop from our natural resources. I believe that the time is very near at hand when we shall find that it will take most of our national production to pay the interest on our debts and then we shall be facing bankruptcy as a nation. I am thoroughly convinced that before we can hope to re-establish our national standing and get our country back to a prosperous condition, we shall have to change our credit system. It is absolutely unworkable for any length of time, and unless we change it I cannot see that we have any possibility of lessening our huge debt."

## William Irvine, East Calgary.

Referring to the Finance Minister's appeal for a "self-denying ordinance" on the part of all citizens and the utmost curtailment of expenditure by the people, Mr. Irvine said that the only reason for this was the financial system on which the budget was built; that "deflation has followed the inflation of our currency to such an extent that our people today cannot buy back more than one-third of what they are producing. Put an end to under-consumption by using our own credit, and industry will revive. As a result of the present credit system the purchasing power in the hands of the people is chronically insufficient to purchase the products of industry. The remedy for these conditions is to be found in the increase of purchasing power; but the mere creation of new money is not

(Continued on Page 10)

# U.F.A. Candidates Nominated In Sedgewick and Ribstone

Candidates of the U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Associations of Sedgewick and Ribstone, to fill the vacancies in these two constituencies, were nominated at largely attended conventions held on June 7th. The Sedgewick convention took place in the town of Sedgewick, and A. G. Andrews was chosen as the U.F.A. standard-bearer. At the Ribstone convention, held at Czar, W. G. Farquharson was nominated as U.F.A. candidate. No convention has as yet been held in Whitford, the other constituency in which a vacancy is to be filled.

## The Sedgewick Convention

Mr. Andrews, who is the secretary of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, and president of the Merna Local, was chosen from a list of seven candidates nominated by the convention. The election was carried on by the use of the Preferential Ballot, with the Single Transferable Vote, and it is worthy of note that out of a total of 98 registered delegates there were 98 ballots cast without a single ballot being spoiled, and of the 98 only two of the delegates failed to exercise their full privilege by marking their choices for all of the seven candidates. The other six members whose names were placed in nomination were S. McLennan of Merna Local, R. W. Armstrong of Wavy Lake, W. C. Banks of Forestburg, Mrs. A. S. Zaczowski of Pleasant Valley, C. B. Adley of Alliance and J. Gair of Killam. Each of the candidates was given ten minutes to address the convention, and some very good speeches were made. John Slattery, secretary of the Victoria U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, who was elected chairman when the convention opened at 10 a.m., ably guided the proceedings of the day.

The convention aroused a great amount of interest throughout the constituency, and it was estimated that more than 300 persons, including many visitors, were in attendance. The theatre in which the convention took place was packed, and numbers of visitors were unable to gain admittance. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed by the delegates throughout the day.

## The Candidate

Mr. Andrews, who was the choice of the convention, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1881. He was educated at the public schools and trained as a teacher at St. John's College, Battersea, London. He graduated with a first class certificate and also obtained a degree from the College of Preceptors in the theory and practice of education, teaching for 12 years in some of the largest schools in England. He came to Canada in 1910, and taught for seven years in the Wyoming School, south of Sedgewick. During the last five years he has been engaged in farming, and in 1928 was elected to the council of the Flagstaff municipality. He was re-elected this year for the further period of two years. Mr. Andrews has been a member of the U.F.A. since 1911 and has served as president of the Merna Local, which office he still holds. He is also secretary of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Association.

The vacancy at Sedgewick was caused

## BY-ELECTIONS JULY 1932

The by-elections in the three Provincial constituencies of Sedgewick, Ribstone and Whitford will be held on July 19th. Nomination day will be July 3rd. The U.F.A. candidates are: Sedgewick—A. G. Andrews, of Merna Local, Ribstone—W. G. Farquharson, Eye Hill. The U.F.A. Convention at Whitford has not yet been held.

by the resignation of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

## The Ribstone Convention

Mr. Farquharson's nomination, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. O. F. Wright, the late member, took place at the second annual convention of the Ribstone U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association. Ten names were placed in nomination, the other nominees being Mrs. C. O. F. Wright, Hughenden; J. A. Pether, Cadogan; Daniel Stewart, Cairns; G. P. Menzies, Provost; A. L. Blue, Rosyth; J. G. Pengelly, Hayter; A. R. Sutton, Czar; B. Brookie, Hughenden; M. Madsen, Rosyth. Five minute addresses were delivered by each of the nominees.

The keenest interest in the nomination had been displayed for some time prior to the convention, but a fine spirit of unity prevailed throughout the day, and the prolonged applause which greeted the announcement of the choice of the delegates testified to his popularity. A. C. Muir, of Provost, who was chairman of the convention, presided in a most capable manner over the proceedings. The preferential system of balloting, with the single transferable vote, was used.

Sixty delegates, representing 21 Locals, were reported by the credentials committee, but there was a very large attendance of visitors, and the convention hall proved too small to accommodate them all.

## LOCAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS SUGGESTED BY BOARD

Suggesting the inauguration of a Local Membership Drive within the next six weeks, the following resolution was carried at a meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board in Calgary on June 14th:—

"Whereas only fifty per cent. of the dues usually to hand at this time of the year has as yet been received, and whereas this lack of funds is seriously retarding necessary field work on the part of your directors and unless speedily remedied may greatly curtail the efficiency of our whole Provincial Organization, and,

"Whereas the present financial stringency, which is bearing most heavily and unfairly on the farmers, is largely to blame for this condition, and,

"Whereas any reduction in our membership or weakening of our organization will tend to aggravate our present problems and retard their ultimate solution,

"Therefore your Central Board considers it expedient that every effort be made to collect all dues now outstanding and that same be remitted promptly to Central Office. Your Board suggests that a membership drive be inaugurated by each Local within its own respective district some time during the next six weeks to attain the desired result; said drive to be organized and operated by the Locals themselves, in which every possible assistance will be rendered by your Central Office and members of the Board."

## Prominent in U.F.A. Work

Mr. Farquharson, the candidate, is at present president of the Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association, having succeeded the Hon. R. G. Reid in that capacity. He has been prominent in local U.F.A. work since the early days of the organization and a constant member of the Eye Hill Local, twelve miles south of Provost. In his address of thanks to the convention he laid stress on the aims of the organization and the work to be accomplished, and asked for the assistance and co-operation of every citizen in carrying out their wishes. Mr. Farquharson signified his willingness to sign the recall in accordance with the platform of the constituency association.

## Need for Systematic Study

The good fortune of the association in securing the services of R. A. Beck, of Czar, as secretary-treasurer, was referred to in the report of the directors, presented by A. C. Muir, president. "Following the Dominion election," it was stated, "a certain reaction from the previous intense enthusiasm seemed to set in among the Locals. This was to be expected, but steps will have to be taken to see that the interest in the new movement is developed and sustained. There is great need among the Locals for definite, systematic, orderly study of public questions. The responsibility for the way in which we are governed rests ultimately with the individual."

The report referred to the sudden death of the late Mr. Wright, and expressed appreciation of his "splendid work," which amply justified the choice of the convention.

Commenting on the nominations for Ribstone and Sedgewick, the Calgary Albertan said: "The farmers of the riding of Ribstone nominated W. G. Farquharson as candidate for the vacancy in the Provincial Legislature and the farmers of the riding of Sedgewick nominated A. G. Andrews for the vacancy in Sedgewick, which in other words means that Messrs. Farquharson and Andrews will be the new members in the Alberta Legislature."

## EQUALIZATION BOARD.

Members of the equalization assessment board of the Province have taken up headquarters in the Provincial Parliament Buildings, and are now engaged in planning a program of meetings at which they will hear appeals from the equalized assessments of the rural districts, towns and villages throughout the Province. This equalization was completed and the report issued last year.

Already a considerable number of appeals have been received, chiefly from Southern Alberta. These are now being gone over by Messrs. Jackman and Donahoe, the two members of the board who will do the investigating and who will hold sessions at various points to hear the appeals. The other members of the board who assisted in the equalization of assessments were J. H. Lamb, Deputy Minister of Municipalities, who was chairman, Sam Ferris of Edmonton, and W. D. Spence, who is now Tax Commissioner of the Province, and will likely not act any further on the board.

## HAIL INSURANCE

There is an Agent in your district authorized to represent the Insurance Department of the Organized Farmer. Give your Hail Insurance application to him and get the best in insurance—~~and~~ also make your own organization stronger for your benefit.

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS  
SECURITIES Co., Ltd.**  
THE ORGANIZED FARMER IN BUSINESS

CALGARY — EDMONTON

## BINDER TWINE

Order L.C.G. Twine now. The L.C.G. brand stands for the highest quality, and the lowest possible cost to farmers for twine. Make sure of your supply by telling the Agents what you need. ~~or~~ mail your order today.

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS**

THE ORGANIZED FARMER IN BUSINESS  
CALGARY EDMONTON

## SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK

To your own Livestock Department and you will get the highest possible returns for it. Thousands of farmers do this individually and go sparingly, and it pays them well.

CONSIGN TO  
**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
CALGARY OR EDMONTON



## EMBLEMS of QUALITY

The man or woman in the country needs economy and reliability in a motor car even more than the man or woman in town.



## The Hudson Motor Car Co.

has built up a great reputation as manufacturers of high grade cars. They achieved a wonderful success with the HUDSON SUPER-SIX in 1928, and another wonderful success with the ESSEX-FOUR in 1929. These two cars have the Hudson patented motor with a standard of efficiency so high that they are being repaired year after year. The Hudson and Essex are outstanding examples of the best of motor car construction.

## In Performance, Economy and Reliability

they set a new high standard. When about to buy a motor car look well what is on the market. Give



the same careful consideration that you would give any other.

GET TO KNOW THE HUDSON AND ESSEX. ASK THE OWNER.

WRITE FOR THE LITERATURE.

When in Edmonton Phone 1872 for a Demonstration.

WE HAVE THE CAR—WE GIVE THE SERVICE.

HAVE YOU STOPPED TO CONSIDER THAT?

**THE FREEMAN COMPANY, LIMITED**

DISTRIBUTORS

10708 50th STREET EDMONTON

PHONE 1812

**BERING  
MAKES  
GOOD  
GLASSES**

**Alberta Cancer SOCIETY**

**FLOWERS**

**THE BERRY PRODUCE**

**Eating at Home**

**Eating at Home**

**THE BERRY PRODUCE**



**DRESSED HOGS  
AND VEAL**

**By the Berry Produce Co. Ltd.**

**Alberta Produce Co. Ltd.**

# Katona's First Holiday

By A. M. Carson









The Great American  
Jewelry Store  
1000 N. W. 10th St.  
Miami, Fla.

# DIER-SPARLING

## JEWELERS

1000 N. W. 10th St.  
Miami, Fla.

**Jewelry, Silverware  
Fine Diamonds  
Clocks, Watches**

**WANT REPAIRING  
GUARANTEED**

Established 1905  
1000 N. W. 10th St.  
Miami, Fla.

### THIRTY DOLLARS A DAY

**Carroll Business College**

**Cut Flowers Flowering Plants  
Succs. Bulbs. Bonsais**

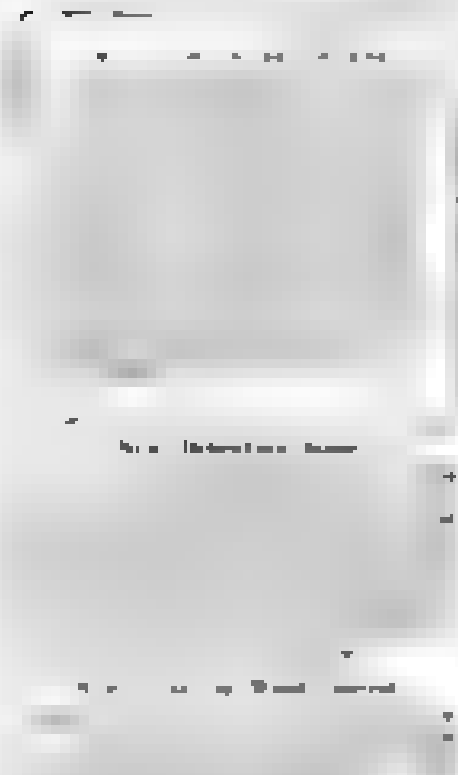
Our Flowers are delivered to homes and  
businesses in Miami and vicinity  
Monday through Saturday

**Walter Ramsey Ltd**

1000 N. W. 10th St.  
Miami, Fla.  
Phone 10000

# Departmental News from the Capital

By the Federal Government Employees' Building Bureau

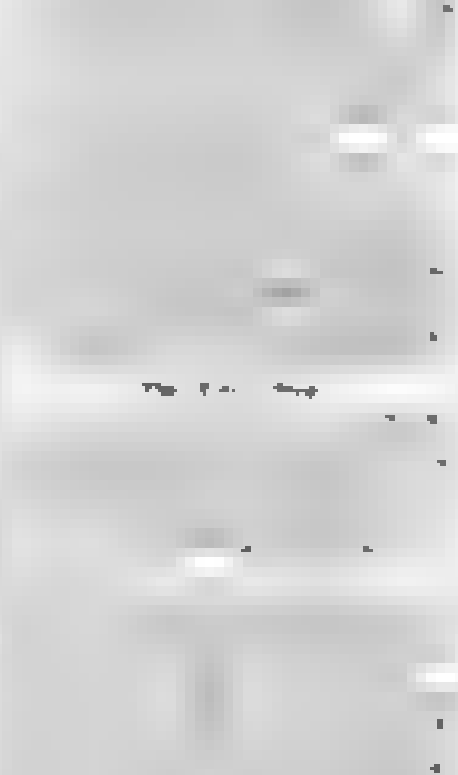


NEW INFORMATION FROM  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

then. They will be urged to clean  
up their act.

Gen. Thos.  
Gen. W. A.  
Edell, Calvary  
F. J. Bradshaw.

perhaps, also  
states: Wm. J.  
H. S. Tolson



on behalf of  
Government by  
James H. H. H.  
H. H. H. H.

cost of  
\$12,000  
of the

partial  
Each

partial  
Each





# Organized Farmers of England and Wales Growing in Influence

Members of English Farmers' and Land Workers' Unions, English Farmers' Union, and Welsh Farmers' Union, at a meeting in London, June 14.

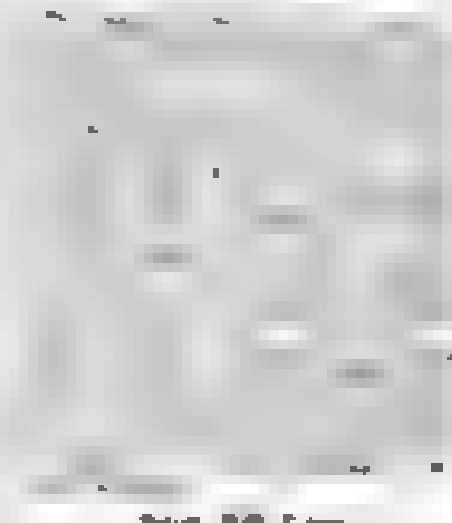
ESTABLISHED 1888  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY  
 ALL GRAIN & LUMBER  
**JACKSON BROS.**  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

**COLONIAL HOTEL**  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

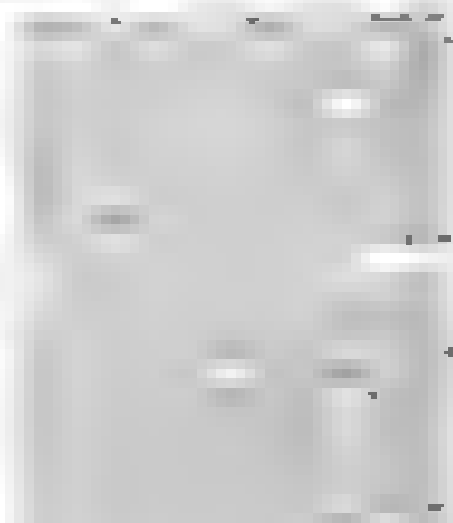
**BLUE BIRD SHOP**  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
**CARLE RHODE**  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

**For Foot Treatment and Relief**  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

**100 YEARS OF SERVICE**  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE  
 100 YEARS OF SERVICE



The organized farmers of England and Wales are growing in influence and power. The English Farmers' Union, the Welsh Farmers' Union, and the Land Workers' Unions are all working together to improve the conditions of the farming community. They are fighting for better prices for their produce, better wages for their workers, and better land for their farms. They are also working to improve the lives of the people who live on the farms. They are doing this by organizing themselves into unions and by using their collective power to fight for their interests. They are also working to improve the lives of the people who live on the farms. They are doing this by organizing themselves into unions and by using their collective power to fight for their interests.

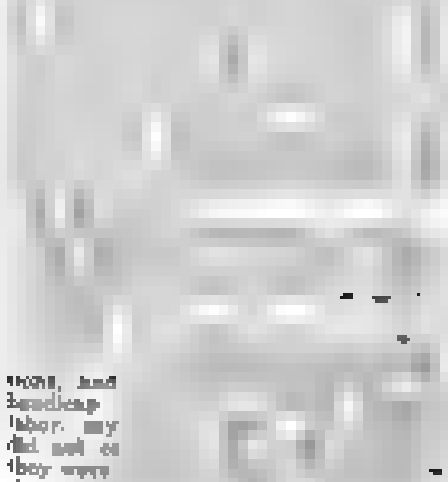
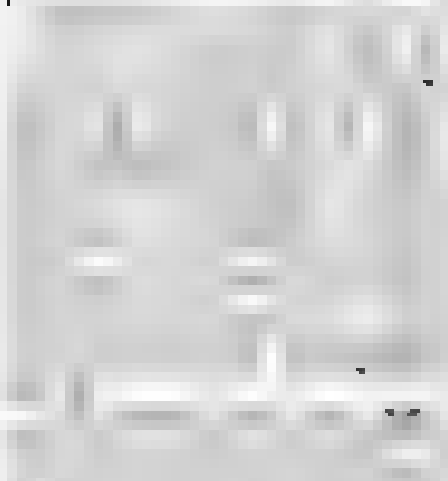
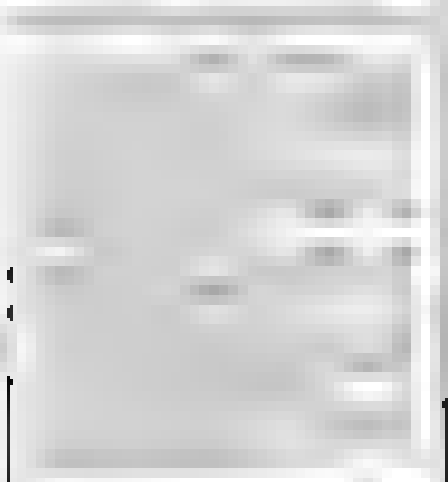


The organized farmers of England and Wales are growing in influence and power. The English Farmers' Union, the Welsh Farmers' Union, and the Land Workers' Unions are all working together to improve the conditions of the farming community. They are fighting for better prices for their produce, better wages for their workers, and better land for their farms. They are also working to improve the lives of the people who live on the farms. They are doing this by organizing themselves into unions and by using their collective power to fight for their interests. They are also working to improve the lives of the people who live on the farms. They are doing this by organizing themselves into unions and by using their collective power to fight for their interests.





# Demand Restoration of Civil & Nat'l Post



more, and  
backlog  
labor, my  
did not as  
they were  
the center

Long Lease For Lease, Starting  
and Ending

1977 1980-1987

Insurance of all Goods

**F. S. RATLIF & CO.**

ALL GOODS - ALL RATES

EST. 1888 B. H. D.  
AND B. H. D.

THE  
**CALGARY**  
**IRONWORKS**  
LTD.

**W. J. W. W. W.**

**W. J. W. W. W.**  
W. J. W. W. W.

**FUNERAL**  
W. J. W. W. W.

W. J. W. W. W.

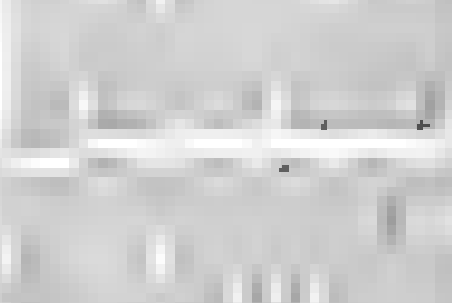
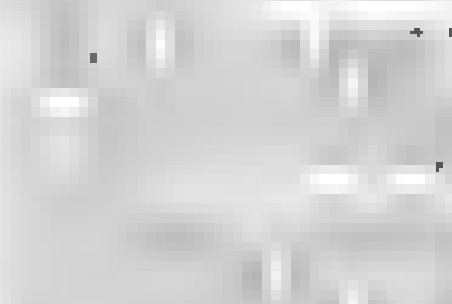
# ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Complete Extension

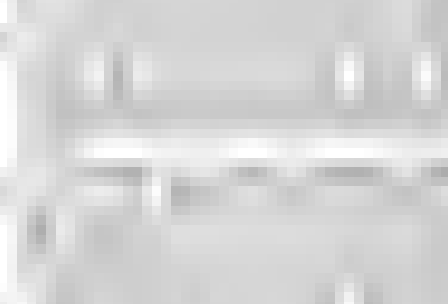
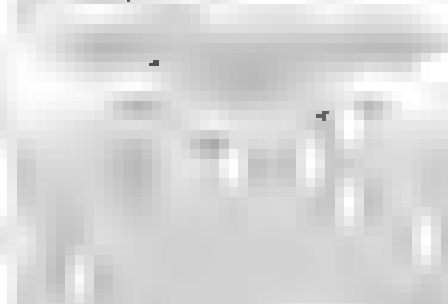
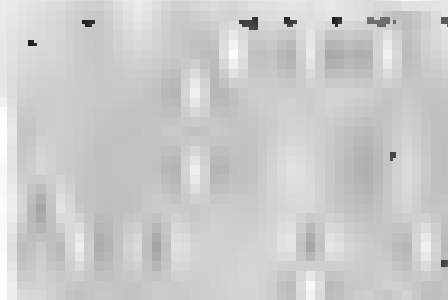
Northern Machinery  
Co., Ltd.

## Parliament and the Canadian Fisheries

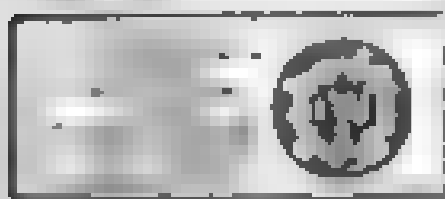
by J. H. H. H. H.



Published by the International Press Association



Published by the International Press Association





# CALGARY EXHIBITION

*June 30 to July 7*

and a New Government.

**LORD BYNG OF VINNY** will perform the official ceremonies at Calgary's Greatest Exhibition.

**\$30,000 in Prizes—Entries close June 16**

**Massed Band Massed Choir Horse and Auto Racing  
Auto Polo Ek's Patrol Extraordinary  
Vaudeville—and**

**GRAND FIREWORKS SPECTACLE  
"TANKS IN ACTION"**

**REDUCED PASSENGER RATES  
Use Calgary's Ideal Free Auto Camp**

President: J. J. Dwyer

Manager: E. I. Richardson

## CREAM! CREAM! CREAM!

We need your CREAM to keep our CREAMERY going

We are

**THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED CREAMERY**

in Larger and Smaller Alberta

The CREAMERY business with us is OUR MAIN OBJECT

NOT A SIDE LINE

We are in the CREAMERY BUSINESS with EVERY ATTENTION

**THE CENTRAL CREAMERY**

and the

FIRST TO PAY CASH FOR EACH AND EVERY CAN OF CREAM

AND WE THEREAS AGRUE YOUR SUPPORT

We guarantee SATISFACTION

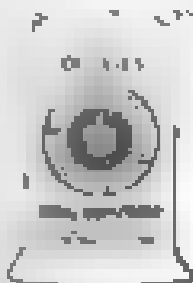
CORRECT GRADE AND TEST WITH PROMPT RETURNS

return

CREAMERY IS IN CALGARY CANADIAN BERRY LEE AND OLDS

**CENTRAL CREAMERIES LTD.**

P. M. LEE & SONS, Managers



**OGILVIE'S  
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD  
FLOUR**

Given Better Breads and More of it

ONLY FLOUR

Are Best for Breakfast

ASK FOR THEM

Ogilvie Products are hanging by  
every Merchant in every town.



CALGARY EXHIBITION  
A. M. ...

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..



In co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the results of such of the Statistics of Canada that are circulated among the farmers of the Province, which are for the collection of data on farm household mortgage in crop and stock and since 1921 and that are on hand. Farmers are urged to fill in these schedules as soon as possible and return them to the office of the Publicity Commissioner, Government Buildings, Edmonton.



Imperial Fuel Lubricants have been developed to meet the needs of every type of machine used on American farms. The use of the right grades insures power and protection and people from all oil companies. Make your selection from the list below or ask the nearest Oil man.

Country Group	Gender Equal	Gender Unequal
Country Group	Gender Equal	Gender Unequal

# A REAL VACATION! REST, RECREATION AND COMFORT AT BANFF

A quiet day along the beautiful  
Rockies is a true vacation  
and a real rest.

Parties should be happy about the  
fact that the P.P.A. is a  
great place to stay in the  
Rockies.

Good roads for a car or carriage  
drive.

Recreation Grounds for tennis, golf,  
ski, hockey or other games.

A Swimming Pool, handsomely  
equipped for warm weather bathing  
and sun.

Music, dancing, the Theatre, or the  
great collection of sportsmen's  
equipment.

P.P.A. Members are welcomed, and every man will be done to make their  
stay comfortable.

**HOMESTEAD**  
Beverly & Kensington  
Banff, Alberta  
Phone 312 to 319  
Banff, Alberta  
Four Bed and Garage

**"BRETT" HOSPITAL**  
The only place in  
Banff where you can  
get the best medical  
care in the Rockies.

**KING EDWARD**  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta

**Gen's Furnishings**  
A store of all the  
latest in home  
furnishings.  
J. B. ANDERSON

**Banff Falls Hotel**  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta

**ALBERTA HOTEL**  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta

**BOW RIVER BOAT HOUSE**  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta

**PHOTOGRAPHER**  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta

**CASCADE CAFE**  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta  
Banff, Alberta

TENTS, WAGON COVERS  
TARPAULINS, AUTO TENTS  
and CAMP EQUIPMENT

**Western Tent & Mattress Co.**

PHONE 2125 124 126 AVENUE EAST CALGARY

WANT BETTER BREAD?  
USE WHITE STAR YEAST CAKES

## CONDITION OF STOCK YARDS

(Continued from Page 7)

It is our policy to keep all the stock  
yards in a clean and healthy condition  
and to make them as comfortable  
as possible for the stock. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

It is our policy to keep all the stock  
yards in a clean and healthy condition  
and to make them as comfortable  
as possible for the stock. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

It is our policy to keep all the stock  
yards in a clean and healthy condition  
and to make them as comfortable  
as possible for the stock. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

## INSPECTION OF CATTLE

The P.P.A. has been notified  
that the Government of Alberta  
will be inspecting the stock yards  
in the P.P.A. area.

It is necessary to get a  
clean and healthy condition  
in the stock yards. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

It is necessary to get a  
clean and healthy condition  
in the stock yards. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

It is necessary to get a  
clean and healthy condition  
in the stock yards. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

It is necessary to get a  
clean and healthy condition  
in the stock yards. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

It is necessary to get a  
clean and healthy condition  
in the stock yards. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.

## TERMINATION OF THE BRIDGES

It is our policy to keep all the stock  
yards in a clean and healthy condition  
and to make them as comfortable  
as possible for the stock. We will  
do this by keeping the yards clean  
and free from manure and other  
filth.



## GOOD SCHOOLS

## GOOD NEIGHBORS

## Mixed Farming in Alberta C.P.R. Lands

The farmers in Alberta are more rapidly turning their attention to mixed farming in preference to pure grain growing as the principal cash crop is harder to get at as the eggs in the basket.

Grain growing with a combination of live stock and poultry etc. greatly increases the income and places the farm on a paying basis. Where you are "the combination" you will stand.

### Independence and Prosperity

*Coupled with Comfort and Happiness*

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made much of lands well adapted for raising stock and poultry and for growing grains. Every available acre stands waiting farmers in planning a home and getting a right start. Reasonable prices with easy cash payment.

### Twenty Years to Pay

Are you thinking of farming? Write for our new literature and booklet giving opportunities to all those who are in fact, since today, if your friends are not sure we will guide them. We will information on receipt of their names and addresses.

ALLAN CAMERON

Gen. Mgr. of Lands, Department of Natural Resources  
Canadian Pacific Railway Company  
950 First Street East  
Calgary, Alta.

## GOOD SOIL

## GOOD CLIMATE

## Returns Show Alberta Government Outlays

### Expenditure on Demonstration Farms

A return to Mr. Milnes as to expenditures on demonstration farms, brought down by the Provincial government, shows the following figures:

Capital expenditures from 1917 to 1933  
Athabasca \$30,000,000 (including \$12,000,000)  
Edmonton \$35,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Calgary \$30,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Stoney \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Total \$105,000,000

Expenditures on demonstration farms for the year ending March 31, 1934, as follows:  
Athabasca \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Edmonton \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Calgary \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Stoney \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Total \$40,000,000

The revenue from the farms for the year ending March 31, 1934, was as follows:  
Athabasca \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Edmonton \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Calgary \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Stoney \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Total \$40,000,000

A return to Mr. Barker of the Alberta, shows that the revenue from the farms for the year ending March 31, 1934, was as follows:  
Athabasca \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Edmonton \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Calgary \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Stoney \$10,000,000 (including \$10,000,000)  
Total \$40,000,000

### Cost of Legal Services

A return to Mr. Milnes shows that the Government in 1934 paid \$12,000,000 for legal services from the employees of the Alberta Government. Such services included legal services in prosecution of cases for agents of the Alberta Government. Payments in prosecution were paid \$2,000,000 during 1934 and in the police courts of Edmonton and other agents of the Alberta Government were paid \$1,000,000.

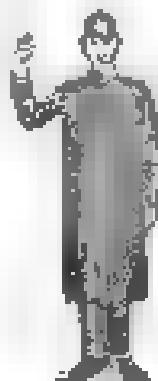
E. H. Agnew, crown prosecutor Edmonton, was paid \$1,000,000 and James Smith of Calgary was paid \$1,000,000. The appointment of E. H. Smith as general counsel for the department will absorb much expenditure at this kind of the future.

A return to Mr. Milnes shows that the total assessable lands in the province in 1934 were 1,000,000 acres of which the assessed value for assessment purposes in 1934 was \$10,000,000. The assessment revenue for on the total of lands in the province was \$1,000,000. The revenue on leased lands is not yet available. The same return shows that in 1934 there was voted \$10,000,000 for main highways and \$1,000,000 was spent for main highway construction there and voted \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 was spent for local and district road maintenance there was voted \$1,000,000 and there was spent \$1,000,000.

A return to Mr. Barker shows that on the "Cow Bill" there had been passed a March 12, 1934 a total of \$1,000,000 and there had been paid a total of \$1,000,000. The outstanding principal as of date was \$1,000,000, and outstanding

Buy Gregory Tires  
where you see  
this sign

Our Extra Ply  
of Fabric and  
Heavy Tread  
Means Extra  
Mileage to You



STOP  
HERE  
FOR  
GREGORY  
TIRES  
LASTING  
PROTECTION

## THE WATCH REPAIR SHOP

PHONE 2800

711 CENTRE STREET

CALGARY

Watch Repairing is our Business, not a side line

A. & WHITE

AGENTS WANTED

J. M. POLLOCK

interest was \$43,214.35 to Feb. 28th. There are 503 associations under the bill and the number of cattle bought to Dec. 31st, 1927, totalled \$17,811.00. A total of 542 have died. The line of credit extended by the Merchants' Bank totalled \$1,336,000.00. Under the bill there had been loaned for feed \$21,836.43, and repaid \$9,678.88. There have been applications for feed totalling \$2,500.00 this year.

—(C)—

## CANADA'S NEW CITIZENRY DAY

(Continued from Page 6)

Economic conditions are bad at present, we all know that, and it will take all of us farmers to better them. Times are critical; it will take all the brains and energy of all our farmers and farm women to set things right, and through being citizens and members of the U.F.A. we can do our share.

### Objects of Future Citizens' Day.

A resolution on this subject was passed at the last Annual Convention. I would interpret its objects to be, to promote naturalization; to bring about a better understanding between the foreign-born and the Canadian-born, so that they will better appreciate each other; and to get them to join our U.F.A., the only economic organization among Alberta farmers, which knows neither race nor creed, and whose main object is co-operation of all farmers for the good of all the people.

To carry out the spirit of the resolution, I would suggest that the secretary of each Local send invitations to all un-naturalized members and un-naturalized residents of the district; and then arrange a programme. The resolution suggests "a programme of speeches by U.F.A. workers on citizenship, process of naturalization, and other topics, followed by an entertainment." Invite all the men, women and young people to join the organization. There should be a special appeal to the women and juniors. They should be made to feel that they are needed, and that the Local desires to welcome them on July 1st, 1928, as naturalized citizens.

In those localities where Dominion Day has already been planned, could not arrangements be made with the committee in charge to allow a place on the programme for a brief reference to the carrying out of the spirit of the resolution?

### An Appeal to New Canadians.

In closing this article I want to say a few words to the foreign-born themselves. No effort of the U.F.A. to assist you will do any good, unless you, men and women, are anxious to become real citizens. Be determined to learn English. Do not be too insistent on obtaining literature in your native language, though some of this may be useful. Translate it for the older folks, if you have to, read it until you grasp the meaning; but English is one of the easiest languages to learn, and everybody can acquire at least a working knowledge of it within four or five years. Let your young men improve their knowledge of English by working for English-speaking people; let your girls do the same, if possible. Urge the brightest lads to study, and see that some of your smartest girls study for nursing. In the future, public health nurses of foreign birth will be a blessing to the women coming from the old land. Education is the keynote of it all; get all you can of it, and let the U.F.A. help you to help yourselves.

# Make your cream can reflect \$



## SHIP YOUR CREAM TO THE

# Swift Canadian Creameries

## EDMONTON, ALBERTA



## A Superior Phonograph At Half Standard Price

## The "BENNETT"

MANUFACTURED IN MEDICINE HAT

## Prices from \$45 up

### BUY DIRECT AND SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS

Locally manufactured from the best of materials by Expert Workmen, under the direction of Tone Specialist, "The Bennett" is a superior Phonograph, rich in tone and of lasting quality. Plays all standard makes of records. Because we have no duty to pay and because we are selling direct, from the factory to purchaser, "The Bennett" costs you far less than machines made outside Canada and through the usual channels. Our selling methods save you all middlemen's costs.

Write for descriptive booklet—and free in any address—no obligation to buy.

A RELIABLE ARTICLE MADE BY A RELIABLE FIRM  
ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE WITH EVERY MACHINE

## The Bennett Phonograph Works

325 SEVENTH STREET MEDICINE HAT - ALBERTA

It will help to say you saw it in "The U.F.A."

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

### LEGAL

#### SINCLAIR & JULL

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
2 MACKIE BLOCK, CALGARY  
Branch offices: Strathmore & Saskatoon

#### SHORT & CROSS

Short, Cross, Maclean & McElhite  
Barristers, Notaries, etc.  
Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal,  
Union Bank of Canada, etc.  
Bank of Montreal Building  
Corner Jasper Ave. and 1004 Street  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

#### Woods, Sherry, Collinson & Field Woods, Sherry, Macalister & Craig

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries  
S. B. Woods, K.C.; J. C. Sherry; J. T. J.  
Collinson; R. W. Field, K.C.; J. Macalister;  
W. D. Craig; and J. D. O.  
Motherhead.  
Ninth Floor, McLeod Bldg., Edmonton

#### Griesbach, O'Connor and O'Connor Griesbach, Cameron and Ogilvie

Barristers and Solicitors.  
W. A. Griesbach, K.C., G. B. O'Connor,  
K.C., A. B. Cameron,  
C. O. O'Connor, J. H. Ogilvie.  
National Trust Building - Edmonton

#### Harry H. Robertson, K.C., Gordon E. Winkler, Hugh C. Macdonald, Harold L. Hays

ROBERTSON, WINKLER, MAC-  
DONALD & HAYS  
Barristers and Notaries  
Gariety Bldg., McDougall & Jasper Ave.  
Telephone 3111 Edmonton, Alta.

#### M. H. STAPLES, B.A.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public  
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING  
Phone M4546 Calgary, Alta.

## A. T. MODE

Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public

### MONEY TO LOAN

100 PANTAGES THEATRE BLDG.  
EDMONTON

### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

#### McCANNEL BROS. & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Audits Systems Investigations  
Calgary - 217 Devonian Road Bldg.  
Phone M2739  
Edmonton - 210 McLeod Bldg.  
Phone 2279

### OPTICIAN

#### MELVILLE ANDERSON

OPHTH. SPECIALIST AND OPTICIAN  
(8 years with D. H. Black & Co. Ltd.)  
Optician to Calgary School Board.

Complete Optical Dept. at  
1704 Eighth Avenue East, c/o H. R.  
Chauncy Ltd., Jewelers. Phone M2889

## Crop Conditions in First Week in June

Indicating the condition of the crops in Alberta during the latter part of the first week in June, the crop report printed below was furnished by the United Grain Growers on June 15th.

#### Southern Division.

Agents' reports of June 1st were not very optimistic, as on account of the very hot weather and some winds nearly all districts were beginning to need rain. However, very little damage was done to the crop, but the whole situation has been changed, and the crops have been greatly benefited by the general rains of the second week of the month, as agents' daily letters from each station that we have heard from report a good fall of moisture.

Agents on the Cardston line of the C.P.R. report some damage by grasshoppers. On the Foremost line some damage has been done by cut worms. On the Crow Line, Medicine Hat to Lethbridge, some damage has been done at Purple Springs, Bow Island and Wainwright by cutworms.

#### Grasshoppers and Cutworms.

Calgary and Medicine, grasshoppers are bad at Grassum, Chasabomb and Stavely. On the Alameda line cutworms are reported working at Nottelwood and Barons. Grasshoppers have done quite a lot of damage in the district west of Barons. Hoppers are reported very thick but very little damage has been done from Barons to Blackie.

On the Red Deer-Lacombe line the crop has been damaged 15 to 20 per cent. by cutworms. Crops are reported in fine shape from Lacombe to Camrose on the Camrose line.

Quite a lot of damage has been done by wind at Mannum, Morrin and Bentley. Nowby reports slight damage by grasshoppers. Reports on the Ghost Lake Line are good with the exception that rain is needed very badly at Chalgrove and Delta.

#### Northern Half of Province.

In Grande Prairie and district the weather continued cold until about May 15th, when it turned very warm, and on May 1st the thermometer in Grande Prairie and Claumont registered 10 degrees. The crops seemed to be nearly as far advanced as in the Edmonton district and in spite of the fact that the latter part of the week ending June 1st farmers were complaining about it being dry, there was no visible evidence of either grain crops or the grass suffering for the lack of moisture. A heavy snow fell in the Grande Prairie district on the morning of June 6th. The wheat average will be slightly increased and the orange grain will be practically the same as last year.

#### Edmonton District.

In the Edmonton district, although the Northern parts of this district appear to be in fairly good shape, the country in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton showed signs of slight damage on account of drought the latter part of the week ending June 1st. Some fields of barley and oats were starting to turn yellow at the top. Reports, however, would indicate that this district got some rain on June 14th and 15th, but again cleared up on Wednesday and Thursday. Points north of Edmonton to Athabasca report that practically no rain fell in this district.

#### Edmonton C.N.R. East.

On the Edmonton C.N.R. line to the Saskatchewan boundary, the week commencing May 15th started in warm and the temperature rose steadily until June 1st, when it clouded up with showers to a number of districts. Reports would indicate that the East-west part of this line is in far better condition than in the vicinity of Edmonton, although the latter part of the week hot winds prevailed which ate up the moisture very fast. Some rain over most of this district between June 14th and 15th, which was badly needed. The average height of wheat is from four to eight inches and a considerable amount of oats from two to six inches high. There will be an increase in the wheat average of about 15 per cent., oats and barley about the same as last year. Frost has been reported from points in this district, and in some cases being very heavy.

#### G.T.P. Edmonton East.

Condition are similar on the G.T.P. east to Saskatchewan to those on the C.N.R. North, with the exception that there is some little damage by wind drifting the soil around Edmonton and Chauvin. The soil in this district is generally light and therefore suffering slightly from the lack of moisture. There is a slight increase in the average of wheat, with perhaps a slight decrease in oats and barley and a slight increase in rye. Frost reported at some points on this line.

#### East From Wetaskiwin.

The C.P.R. from Wetaskiwin to the Saskatchewan boundary is in perhaps the best condition of any line in the Northern part of Alberta, although high winds with an intense heat prevailed the greater part of the first week in June. This district had more moisture in the early part of the season than further north. Reports would indicate that in some parts of this line wheat is from six to nine inches high and oats from four to six inches above the ground; also some slight damage by soil drifting. No damage by cutworms or grasshoppers in districts heretofore mentioned. Frost reported at some points on this line.

#### On the G.T.P., Camrose to Calgary.

Hot dry winds prevailed over the whole of the G.T.P. line from Camrose to Calgary the greater part of the first week in June. Moisture is badly needed. Tuesday and Wednesday brought cloudy weather with rain in the Northern part, but very little moisture fell at Banister, Swindell and Three Hills. The average height of the wheat is from four to seven inches; the greater part and especially the Southern part of this line is badly in need of moisture.

#### C.P.R. Calgary to Edmonton.

This district was very dry until June 14th or 15th, when the weather became cloudy and rain fell in most districts on this line. Reports, however, would indicate that there was a greater amount of precipitation around the Red Deer and Wetaskiwin district than either at Edmonton or the Southern part. Local reports rain on June 14th from 4:30 in the morning until evening, and frost on Wednesday evening, but not sufficient to damage crops. Industry reports slight damage by grasshoppers, and damage by drought. Reports from Hobbey and Bentley would also indicate lack of moisture. Wheat is from five to eight inches high. Points from Red Deer north report frost on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The district directly east of Calgary, extending to Standard, is perhaps as dry as any part in Northern Alberta and Standard, Irricana, Delroy and Estevan report very little rain. In some cases only sufficient to settle the dust. Grasshoppers are also getting started in the districts extending from Lacombe to Standard. Cool weather seemed to check their progress but it is the general opinion that they will likely come out strong or than ever when it turns warm again. Agents reports some damage by wind drifting and some by grasshoppers. This is mostly around the edges of the fields. Late reports from points adjacent to Calgary are that little rain fell.

—702—

## U.F.A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The U.F.A. maintains a Legal Department designed to give advice on points of law for the benefit of U.F.A. members. All inquiries must be forwarded through the Secretary of a U.F.A. Local, accompanied by the regular fee charged by the Legal Department. Inquiries cannot be answered when forwarded by individual members or when unaccompanied by the fee.

In this column from time to time will be published a selection of those inquiries and the replies of the Legal Department, which, in the opinion of the Editor, are of such general character as to be of value to our members as a whole.

### MORTGAGE PAYMENTS.

Question: My farm is mortgaged for \$500, at 10 per cent. Do you think I could get another mortgage when this expires at lower interest and a clause included allowing me to pay back from the principal any sum over \$50 at any time?

Answer: Several companies are advancing money on first mortgage security, on farms lands in good districts; the rate of interest charged varies from 1 per cent. to 30 per cent. In repaying your present mortgage or obtaining a new loan we would suggest that you endeavor to have a clause embodied providing that you will be allowed to pay at any time upon three months' notice any portion of the unmortgaged principal. This, of course, is a condition which many of the persons who lend money will not consent to, but it is well to have such a clause embodied in your mortgage, if possible.





# A BEAR OF A SALE

OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR AT  
**MacLEOD BROS.**

CALGARY

SALE STARTS  
Friday, June 30th

**Half-Million Dollar Stock**

SALE ENDS  
Saturday, July 8th

The Finest in the West, to be sold at a fraction of the original prices.  
**THIS IS A REAL SALE—WAIT FOR IT.**

## MEN'S SUITS

Over 3,000 of them in every New Style for Men and Young Men. The newest Weaves and Colorings, the Best Tailoring obtainable, the Best of Linings and Trimmings. Suits for tall men, short men, stout men. No matter how big or how small, we can fit you. You have your choice of this immense suit stock, over 3,000 all out at Sale Prices.

LOT No. 1 Values to \$38.00 TO GO AT <b>\$15.75</b>	LOT No. 2 Values to \$43.00 TO GO AT <b>\$21.75</b>	LOT No. 3 Values to \$35.00 TO GO AT <b>\$28.75</b>	LOT No. 4 Values to \$65.00 TO GO AT <b>\$33.75</b>	LOT No. 5 Values to \$75.00 TO GO AT <b>\$39.75</b>
<b>A Bear of a Sale of MEN'S SHOES</b> Brown or Black Calf Goodyear Welt Shoes, with rubber heels, recede or semi-recede heels. All Sizes. Values to \$8.00. TO GO AT <b>\$5.45</b>		<b>A Bear of a Sale of WORK SHIRTS</b> Grey or Khaki Woolites, Striped Galatea, Black and White Drills, col- lar attached. All Sizes 14 to 16. Values to \$2.25 TO GO AT <b>95c.</b>		<b>A Bear of a Sale of NEGLEGEE SHIRTS</b> Fine Neglee Shirts, Nice Colorings and Patterns. All Sizes 14 to 17½. Values to \$2.25 TO GO AT <b>\$1.35</b>
<b>A Bear of a Sale of STETSON HATS</b> No. 1 Quality Stetson Hats. Value to \$8.50. TO GO AT <b>\$5.95</b>		<b>A Bear of a Sale of PANAMA HATS</b> Genuine Panama Hats. All Sizes. Values to \$7.00 TO GO AT <b>\$3.45</b>		<b>A Bear of a Sale of BOYS' SUITS</b> 2 Part Suits in Grey, Navy and Fancy Heather Mixtures. Splendid in Cloth and Tailoring. All Sizes 34 to 38. Values to \$12.00 TO GO AT <b>\$11.85</b>

### EVERYTHING ON SALE

Space does not permit us to give all the prices of all lines, but visit our Store. We have a real surprise for you in Big Values at Low Prices.

SEE  
OUR  
DISPLAY  
AT  
INDUSTRIAL  
BUILDING

**MacLeod Bros.**  
CALGARY

SALE  
ON  
AT  
BOYS  
STORES

THE GREAT CLOTHIERS OF THE GREAT WEST

Largest Distributors of Men's and Boys' Wear in Western Canada

Store—Main Store, Ninth Avenue and First Street East Branch Store—131 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.